

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1887.

The past week has been one of unusual dullness, and we have no arrivals or departures of merchandise to report.

The Hawaiian fleet of whalers will leave port this morning under the command of the Collector-General, which will be the last of the season.

We notice in a San Francisco paper a table of exports from that city, from which we clip the following total amount of exports to the Hawaiian Islands for 1887:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

Our notice of the article of design four is not so plenty of late as it has been; the market has been quiet through the fall, and sales would not near cover the cost of importation.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Can it be that the commerce of the islands is falling off?—that the real vitality of the kingdom is diminishing? The tables prepared by the Collector-General, which we published January 28, indicate this. They should be examined by every one who has any interest in the commercial advance of our islands; especially by our statisticians, legislators and government.

Our commerce is really retrograding, as the figures indicate, and the country going back to heathendom, the cause should be sought for, discovered, and if possible remedied.

In order that our readers may compare the trade of the past year with that of previous years, we have prepared the following exhibit, which will show the principal totals for the past twelve years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Total Value. Rows for 1875, 1876, 1877, etc.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The actual number of different whaling vessels at anchor in the harbor during 1887, and the number of whales taken, will be published in the Commercial Advertiser.

and only \$645,524 exports. Now, the explanation is to be found in the amount of supplies and goods furnished to the whaling fleet. No one believes that they supply all their wants with \$151,600. Not at all. Were any correct statement of the business of each whaler recanted here to be obtained, it would be found that the fleet take up in domestic products and imported goods, on which duty has been paid, annually not less than \$1000, and in former years (say from 1850 to '54) much larger amounts.

In addition to the supplies they tender their drafts, and these drafts are sent abroad to pay for imports. But this, of course, does not and cannot appear in the Collector's tables.

In addition to the tables furnished in former years, the Collector has added a one showing the direct trade of foreign vessels with the Hawaiian Islands from and to "home ports." By it, it appears that of the goods imported nearly three-fourths are under the American flag, and almost the entire outward cargoes are under the same flag.

Following this table is one exhibiting the carrying trade of the islands with foreign ports, which is only a continuation of the previous.

The statistics given by the Collector are more full and probably more reliable than those of any previous year, and if the details of his department show the same accuracy and clearness, he deserves credit for the manner in which it has been conducted.

Were the number of passengers arriving and departing added, with perhaps the number of seamen shipped and discharged, it would be valuable. So also the amount of coin imported and exported.

The Honey Bee.

We are glad to know that the little colony of bees, which arrived in Honolulu about four months since, are now, under the charge of Dr. Hill, thriving finely. The hives are weighty with white and delicious looking honey; and the inmates of each of them have so multiplied in numbers that the Doctor is in daily expectation of their swarming.

The attempt which one hive made last week to swarm, was noticed in our issue of the 4th, to send out a young colony, and which failed principally for want of the presence of a queen, has not, as yet, been repeated; but their guardian holds himself ready at a moment's warning to attend their summons, and install a fifth swarm.

In the beautiful garden of Dr. Hill, the bees have a fine opportunity to gather sweets; but not satisfied with so narrow a limit to their labors, they visit all the various gardens of our city daily, and seem to find great attractions in many of the flowers cultivated there.

The banana blossoms and sweet-scented floribundas are their special favorites, and they work as hard in collecting and storing up honey as if they anticipated a long and frosty winter, and were anxious to lay in speedily a sufficient stock of provisions.

For so small a number of bees there is no scarcity of food in this vicinity; and indeed, we think that among the banana, kukui and other flowering trees and plants of these islands, there will be sufficient sustenance for all the hives established here for many years to come.

But there is such a thing as overstocking a district with bees; and in some countries of the eastern hemisphere have been introduced to avert this pest. It is a common practice in Germany and Switzerland to carry the hives from one place to another, as fast as the owner imagines the honey to be exhausted from the mountain hives in the vicinity.

In lower Egypt, where the flower harvest is not so early by several weeks, as in the upper district, the practice of transportation is carried on to a more considerable extent. At the beginning of the season the hives, after being collected at different villages, marked and numbered by their owners, are heaped pyramidally upon boats prepared to receive them, and conveyed up the river to take the advantage of the earliest flows.

They are then allowed to float gradually down, stopping at different places for longer or shorter periods, according to the amount of produce afforded by the surrounding country. And after traveling perhaps three months in this way, and regaling it himself upon the perfumes of the orange flowers, roses and jessamines of Northern and Central Egypt, the bees are carried back to the villages from which they were first taken, and the boatmen receive for their proprietors a recompense proportionate to the number of hives contributed by each.

In this way the Egyptians reap an abundance of delicious honey. The French, borrowing a lesson from the Egyptians, adopt the same plan. Some hundreds of hives are placed in a boat which floats down the stream at night, and stops by day; and at night, when they are all quietly resting from their labors, the anchor is weighed, and on floats the boat.

In case the bees find it difficult to procure sufficient sustenance from flowers, other kinds of food may be given them to advantage. A French paper contains the following account of a new food recently discovered: "Two agriculturists of the Department of the Var observed one day, in the month of May last, that all their bees had left their hives, although the latter were well filled and exceedingly heavy. Towards evening the fugitives returned heavily laden, but on the following morning set out in a direction which was this time carefully noted by the farmers, who had been watching their doings. They immediately followed them, and soon arrived at a farm where cakes of tallow, which had been previously subjected to the oil press, were being beaten up into a paste, with water, to be used as manure for potatoes. There, to their surprise, they saw their bees clustering round the tubs containing the paste, evidently enjoying a luxury hitherto unknown to them.

The lesson was not lost upon the agriculturists, who immediately procured their bees abundance of this food, and have now been rewarded with nearly ten times the usual quantity of produce, besides an immense increase in the reproduction of the insect."

We know of no reason why the honey of our Hawaiian bees should not be of excellent quality, for there is here some variety of flowers, and among them none that would be likely to impart to it a disagreeable flavor—for it is a well known fact that honey is always liable to be flavored by the prevailing flora of a district.

Among the best honey in the world is that brought from the Isle of Bourbon—strongly flavored with the orange blossom, from which it is in a great measure gathered. Corsican honey is flavored with the box tree; and instances have occurred where honey has been rendered worthless by being gathered in the vicinity of onion fields. The classic theme of Mount Hyettus, in Greece, imparts to the honey of that section the high flavor for which it is so justly renowned; and although this thyme has been transferred again and again into the gardens of the Italian beekeepers, they have not succeeded in imparting with it its delicious aroma. The exiled plant never flourished in the stranger soil, but languished for the barren rocks and life-giving breezes of Attica.

In Cuba, the mignonette is extensively cultivated, its flowers yielding the finest flavored honey known. The export of honey from Cuba for 1837 amounted to \$800,000.

A swarm of bees usually contains from ten to fifty thousand individuals—including the queen, the workers, and the drones, or males. The

workers are all females. The future queen is selected, when very young, from among them, by a peculiar system of food and nursing, made to attain a much greater physical development than her less favored sisters. There is but one queen to each swarm, and her sole office is to propagate the species. The workers of the hive are the most interesting of the three classes. They build the cells, collect the honey, and feed the other bees and the young. The honey is brought in their stomachs from the flowers and disgorged into the cells to serve as food for the adults of the hive. The young are fed with "bee bread," which consists of the pollen of flowers that collects upon the little hairs that cover the body of the workers, and which is carefully removed and stored away. The wax, of which the cells are built, is formed from honey by means of a sort of digestive process.

Bees are the most loyal subjects in the world, and it would be an endless task to recount the many stories which are told of their devoted attachment to their queen. She is the mainspring upon which all their order, union and happiness depend; and if at any time she strays from her hive without the knowledge of her subjects, her little kingdom is at once thrown into a state of terrible confusion—the inmates running up and down as if frantic, and buzzing as if their hearts would break.

But the last one is no sooner found than the excitement subsides; the news is communicated in a moment, and perfect peace prevails. The pleasure of the little loyalists is manifested by a gentle waving of their wings as they return to their former labors.

Besides being industrious and loyal, bees are very intelligent creatures. One writer mentions an instance of their coating over with gum a dead mouse which was in their hive—thus rendering their home proof against any impure effluvia. They display even more sagacity in the case of a small, slightly procured it about the head of an American and English churches, what would be the effect but to sever the bonds of sympathy which have so long bound the natives of these islands and the work of missions here to the hearts of the American people.

The evil arising would be just in proportion to the position and standing of the person who had published the account.

Now Dr. Gulick has indirectly placed himself in precisely the attitude of that traveler. He has published a statement in regard to the whaling fleet, which, though founded in truth, is highly exaggerated.

This statement was originally published where whaling men are little known, and where the truth of the accusation could not be readily tested. The cause of truth does not gain by such expedients; nor will the morality of whaling captains or seamen be improved by such random attacks on them.

Dr. Gulick has no doubt many obstacles and trials from the few seamen who visit his port. In these trials he has the heartfelt sympathy of every one who loves the work he is engaged in. But he does not appear to have borne in mind that others before him have met similar obstacles in their labors, and borne them as trials.

The whaling fleet of 1857 is not what it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Changes for the better are constantly going on. We are situated at the head-quarters of the Pacific whaling fleet, where 250 to 350 vessels touch every year, while at Ascension, if we remember aright, only twenty-five or thirty whalers touch annually.

Our business relations being in contact with the captains and officers of nearly all the whalers that visit the group, and from an acquaintance of several years with them, we confidently believe that a fair majority of the fleet of 1857 are commanded by captains or officers who have as high a regard for morality and religion as those of any marine service in the world.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.—Tuesday last, February 9th, was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of His Majesty, Kamehameha IV. The day was a beautiful one, with a bright sunshine and a gentle breeze from the westward, though in the streets Old Sol was ungracious of his attentions.

At 5 P. M. the fleet of whaling ships in port were displayed, as well as from consular and other public buildings, shore, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Punaloe battery.

At noon, a royal salute was fired from H. L. M.'s big *Albatross*. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Fire Department paraded. Starting from the junction of Fort and Hotel Streets, the procession marched through all the principal streets of the town, up Nuuanu Valley, as far as the second bridge, and returned to the Engine House No. 2, where refreshments were partaken of by the Department.

Thence the No. 1's were escorted to their homes, and returning, the Chinese Company were dismissed at their room on King Street, and the "Hook & Ladders" and "Mechanics" returned to their quarters on Union Street. The Department made a fine show of men, and both these and their engines appeared to be in a highly efficient state.

First in the procession came the pioneers of each company with axes, followed by the Chief Engineer, A. J. Cartwright, Esq., and the 1st Assistant Engineer, Capt. B. F. Snow. Immediately following these were the four Fire Squadrons; next was the band (ten instruments) which played "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Chinese Company," "The Hook & Ladders," and "The Mechanics." The band was followed by the men to the number of 22, dressed in blue flannel shirts and pants, with a motto on their hats in Chinese characters, which a Celestial by-stander informed us signified their readiness to "help anybody who was pilled," and we may here remark that they have established their character for promptness at fires. Their engine was entirely hid from view by flowers and foliage arranged in that tasty manner in which the natives of the "Flowery Kingdom" so much excel.

Following the Chinese came the "Hook & Ladders," numbering thirty-four men—hardly looking like firemen. After these were the "Honolulu No. 1," P. McGinnis foreman, blue uniforms, numbering twenty-eight men—looked well; their motto "Hoonamawant," which might be translated more force than battle. "Stick to her." Last—but not least—came the Hook & Ladder Company "Protection." T. Spencer foreman, who, in their grey and white uniforms, made a fine appearance.

They were a comparatively new organization, but they turned out about twenty men, all stout and well equipped, and with their engines, hook and long ladders gave the impression to a looker-on that, were it necessary, their power for destructive work would tell. All the machines were splendidly decorated with flowers in wreaths and bouquets, and the Hawaiian flag waved over each.

No. 1 carried in a conspicuous position a portrait of His Majesty. The whole display was creditable to the department, and is so far productive of good, that it serves to remind the community of that unobtrusive organization, which, though its services are gratuitous, is ever-ready, night or day, and in all weathers, to devote its time and labor to the protection of private property.

Success to the Honolulu Fire Department, and long may it prosper. The public recognition of the day was concluded by a salute at sundown from Punch Bowl, and in the evening a ball was given by H. R. Prince Kamehameha, at his residence at Halli-male.

THE YANKEE.—During the past week, this favorite packet has been down in order to be re-cooped, thus giving an opportunity which has been improved by many of our citizens to come and admire the symmetrical curves of her beautiful model. She is by thorough caulked and coppered, and will be in A-1 order to resume her trips between this port and San Francisco, sailing hence about the 20th inst.

SOIREE.—The commander and officers of the French brig-of-war *L'Albatross*, gave an entertainment on Friday evening last on board the brig. The vessel was well moored for the occasion along the esplanade wharf.

FIFTY TONS OF SUGAR.—The *Excel* from Kailua on Tuesday last, brought 50 tons of *Albatross* sugar. She was absent from Honolulu only five days, including Sunday, discharging at Nawiliwili in the mean time, 100 tons of sugar, and taking on board the above cargo.

Dr. Gulick's Letter Again.

The late hour at which the copy of the communication inserted in our last issue relating to whalem, was handed in (only four hours before our country edition was struck off), precluded our accompanying it with those remarks which appeared necessary. During the discussion which the publication of the letter of Dr. Gulick has given rise to, we have made no remarks on it excepting those which accompanied the letter. Our views on it were then distinctly stated, and can be found by reference to the *Commercial* of Nov. 5. The point at issue is not whether immorality exists among the whaling fleet. Every one who has had any acquaintance with whaling knows that it does. That was clearly asserted in the paper alluded to. But we did then and do now most unhesitatingly deny that the vast majority of the whaling fleet are "Pigs" and "swine," and that their "sins" are "given to every crime."

The main point at issue, which our correspondents have not kept before them, and for which Dr. Gulick was blamed, is the fact that he published this exaggerated attack on seamen, in a Boston paper, to be copied throughout the Union, where that class were little known, and could not be expected to defend themselves.

To illustrate the point, let us suppose that a distinguished clergyman or layman, comes to these islands and travels about visiting every mission station, professing everywhere a great interest in the work of civilization going on here, and returns to the States or to England and publishes his account, and says that after the most thorough examination into the state of morals and religion here, he is fully satisfied that nine-tenths of the 20,000 professing Christians at these islands are unfit to be called Christians—and further asserts that seven-eighths, (or even a large majority) of the females are known to sell their virtue for lucre.

Though such a statement might have truth at the foundation of it, it would be a gross falsehood and slander, and an injustice to the natives and their teachers. Now, supposing this traveler, instead of publishing his statement here where the truth is as easily and quickly proclaimed, should send it to the American and English churches, what would be the effect but to sever the bonds of sympathy which have so long bound the natives of these islands and the work of missions here to the hearts of the American people.

The evil arising would be just in proportion to the position and standing of the person who had published the account.

Now Dr. Gulick has indirectly placed himself in precisely the attitude of that traveler. He has published a statement in regard to the whaling fleet, which, though founded in truth, is highly exaggerated.

This statement was originally published where whaling men are little known, and where the truth of the accusation could not be readily tested. The cause of truth does not gain by such expedients; nor will the morality of whaling captains or seamen be improved by such random attacks on them.

Dr. Gulick has no doubt many obstacles and trials from the few seamen who visit his port. In these trials he has the heartfelt sympathy of every one who loves the work he is engaged in. But he does not appear to have borne in mind that others before him have met similar obstacles in their labors, and borne them as trials.

The whaling fleet of 1857 is not what it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Changes for the better are constantly going on. We are situated at the head-quarters of the Pacific whaling fleet, where 250 to 350 vessels touch every year, while at Ascension, if we remember aright, only twenty-five or thirty whalers touch annually.

Our business relations being in contact with the captains and officers of nearly all the whalers that visit the group, and from an acquaintance of several years with them, we confidently believe that a fair majority of the fleet of 1857 are commanded by captains or officers who have as high a regard for morality and religion as those of any marine service in the world.

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.—Tuesday last, February 9th, was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of His Majesty, Kamehameha IV. The day was a beautiful one, with a bright sunshine and a gentle breeze from the westward, though in the streets Old Sol was ungracious of his attentions.

At 5 P. M. the fleet of whaling ships in port were displayed, as well as from consular and other public buildings, shore, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Punaloe battery.

At noon, a royal salute was fired from H. L. M.'s big *Albatross*. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Fire Department paraded. Starting from the junction of Fort and Hotel Streets, the procession marched through all the principal streets of the town, up Nuuanu Valley, as far as the second bridge, and returned to the Engine House No. 2, where refreshments were partaken of by the Department.

Thence the No. 1's were escorted to their homes, and returning, the Chinese Company were dismissed at their room on King Street, and the "Hook & Ladders" and "Mechanics" returned to their quarters on Union Street. The Department made a fine show of men,